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DE

TEXTES INDÉPENDANTS DES TRAITÉS GÉNÉRAUX D'ARBITRAGE ET
CONTENANT DES STIPULATIONS D'ARBITRAGE COMMUNIQUÉES AU
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE LA COUR PERMANENTE D'ARBITRAGE
PAR LES PAYS SOUS-MENTIONNÉS EN APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 43,
ALINÉA 3, DE LA CONVENTION DU 18 OCTOBRE 1907 POUR
LE RÈGLEMENT PACIFIQUE DES CONFLITS INTERNATIONAUX.

ALLEMAGNE.

Traité additionnel au Traité de commerce et de douane du 6 décembre 1891,
conclu le 22 juin 1904 entre l'Allemagne et la Belgique.

Traité additionnel au Traité de commerce, de douane et de navigation du
21 octobre 1903, conclu le 8 octobre/25 septembre 1904 entre l'Allemagne
et la Roumanie.

Traité additionnel au Traité de commerce et de douane du 10 décembre
1891, conclu le 12 novembre 1904 entre l'Allemagne et la Suisse.

Convention additionnelle au Traité de commerce, conclu le 29/16 novembre
1904 entre l'Allemagne et la Serbie.

Traité additionnel au Traité de commerce, de douane et de navigation du
6 décembre 1891, conclu le 3 décembre 1904 entre l'Allemagne et l'Italie.

Convention additionnelle au Traité de commerce, conclu le 25 janvier 1905
entre l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie.

Traité de commerce, de douane et de navigation, conclu le 1er août 1905
entre l'Allemagne et la Bulgarie.

Traité concernant les relations télégraphiques, conclu le 25/30 avril 1906
entre l'Allemagne et la Norvège.

Traité de commerce et de navigation, conclu le 8 mai 1906 entre l'Allemagne
et la Suède.

Convention radiotélégraphique internationale, signée à Berlin le 3 novem-
bre 1906.

Traité de commerce et de navigation, conclu le 30 novembre 1908 entre
l'Allemagne et le Portugal.

Traité conclu le 13 octobre 1909 entre l'Allemagne et l'Italie et la Suisse.

Traité de commerce et de navigation, conclu le 2 mai 1911 entre l'Allemagne
et la Suède.

Conventions relatives au Maroc et à l'Afrique Equatoriale, conclues le
4 novembre 1911 entre l'Allemagne et la France.

Quatre notes échangées le 4 novembre 1911 entre la Serbie et l'Allemagne.

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OCTOBER, 1925

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By

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL

Director of the Conference
and

Executive Secretary of the United States Group

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Including Addresses by Delegates of the United States
and the Resolutions

613 Colorado Building
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

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Kurze Aufklärungen über Wesen und Ziel des Pazifismus

von

Dr. h.c. Alfred H. Fried

Berlin und Leipzig
Verlag der »Friedens-Warte«
1914

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MUST WE FIGHT THIS WAR?

1-FL 8
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By

ROBERT N. KELSO, Jr.



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Published By

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YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR

1707 H STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The Campus Strikes Against War

by

JOSEPH P. LASH

National Secretary, Student League for Industrial Democracy;
Member, National Student Strike Committee



Foreword

LOUIS HAY

STUDENT LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

High School Division

112 East 19th Street, New York



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which will it be



G.I.

OR

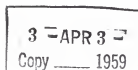
C.O. ?



"If my soldiers began to think,
not one would remain in the ranks."

Frederick the Great

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What is Pacifism?



A DECLARATION OF
POLICY AND PRINCIPLES



X-JX1953

9



1-FEL 87
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"DER GROSSVATER UNSERER FAMILIE"

NATIONAL DEFENSE— FOR WHOM?

"**N**ATIONAL DEFENSE," as we knew it in the First World War, and are again finding out during the preparations for the Second, has nothing whatever to do with the protection of one country's inhabitants (people like you and me) against the real or fancied enmity of another country's inhabitants. "National defense" is simply one of the cleverest and most powerful slogans ever invented for the protection of one country's finance-capitalists against any loss of control over "their" country, any attack upon their increasing share of the world's wealth, any diminution of their markets, profits and dividends. "Politics," domestic or foreign, boils down to one thing: the exploitation of all resources, natural and human, in the interests of one or another small group which owns the means of production in "its" country, and which it has no intention of relinquishing. And War—to quote the famous definition of Karl von Clausewitz, one of the greatest authorities on military science of modern times—"War is the continuation of politics by other (forcible) means."

On this subject—the inevitable relationship between "National Defense," War and Profits—there can be no more final authority than Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, former Chairman of Wilson's *War Industries Board*, now one of President Roosevelt's most brilliant understudies in the latter's tragi-comedy entitled, "Taking the Profit Out of War." On the 23rd of June last Mr. Baruch delivered an address on War Profits before the *Army Industrial College* of Washington, D. C. His position was made quite clear at the very beginning: "The profit motive," he declared, "is one which, in my judgment, society is not yet ready to eliminate!" After a few vague generalizations on the necessity for curbing the "profiteers" Mr. Baruch proceeded to let the cat out of the bag as follows:

Even under the fiery spell of patriotism, even under the great surge of emotions called into life by war, the factor of gain is still present. I do not preach the millennium. To me the phrase, "Taking the Profit Out of War" does not mean the entire extirpation of individual profit;

150,000 STUDENTS STRIKE

The Campus Strikes Against War

By JOSEPH P. LASH

FEB 8 1954



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The Student League for Industrial Democracy

WIE DEN VREDE NIET WILLEN.

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Honry soit qui mal y pense
(Engelsche wapenspreuk)

„PAK-ZE, JOHN!”

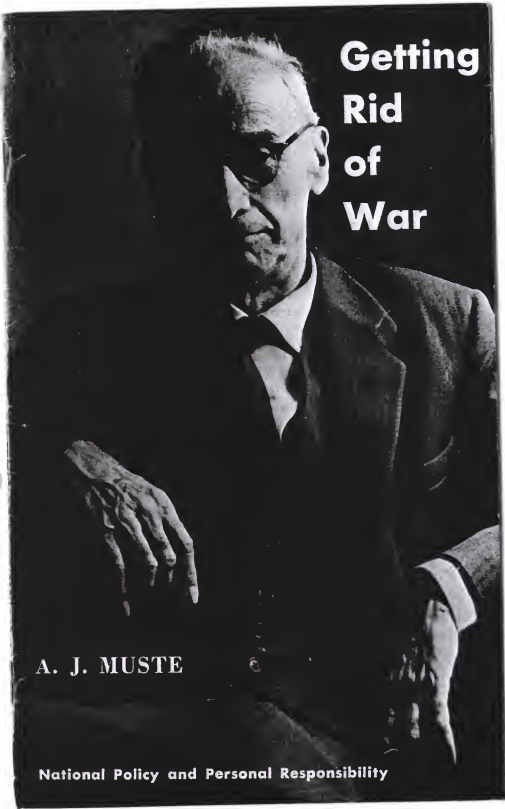
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Naturwissenschaft und Pazifismus

Ein Vortrag

von

Prof. Georg Fr. Nicolai

A high-contrast, black and white portrait of an elderly man, A. J. Muste. He is wearing glasses, a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. His hands are resting on his lap, and he has a serious, contemplative expression. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows.

Getting Rid of War

A. J. MUSTE

National Policy and Personal Responsibility

THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD

X-JX1954

The New World Constitution

BY

ISAAC NEWTON CRAMER, *President*

**The International Brotherhood
of Christians, Inc.**

Box 314, Waldorf, Maryland

PRICE 25 CENTS

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WORLD FEDERALISTS¹⁶ OR AMERICANS

(Third Edition)

Copyright 1950

BY

ARTHUR E. CASE

★

WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: WHAT IS IT?: WHO IS PUSHING IT?: HOW ARE THEY PUSHING IT?: THE SENSIBLE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW: THE END RESULTS: but first, let's quote:

"THEY THAT CAN GIVE UP ESSENTIAL LIBERTY TO OBTAIN A LITTLE TEMPORARY SAFETY, DESERVE NEITHER LIBERTY NOR SAFETY."

—Benjamin Franklin.

WHAT IS IT?: The proponents propose a super world government in which we will have little to say. But in it we will give up our individual sovereignty, our army, navy, air force, atomic bomb, and all forms of international protection, our rights to make tariffs, regulate immigration, our monetary system. In turn to have international governing, legislative and judicial bodies and a WORLD ARMY, COMMANDED BY A FOREIGNER, all supreme over our affairs. For this THEY (look them over) assure us of peace.

WHO IS PUSHING IT?: The United World Federalists is now the chief organization sponsoring a World Federal Government. They are a consolidation from some sixteen organizations set up at a meeting at Asheville, N.C., in Feb., 1947. Of persons listed as sponsors, executive council and advisory board, eleven typewritten pages of listed subversive organizations are cited against them by a responsible investigating agency. Those attending the convention but whose names are so subversive and radical as to be recognized by even the least informed persons, are not listed for obvious reasons.

Names listed in the beginning as being connected with this organization are constantly being changed for names of less suspicion where citations are being shown against them.

HOW ARE THEY PUSHING IT?: The organizations of World FEDERALISTS are reaching every community. Their sources of money appear to be unlimited. Their personnel, literature, methods, tactics and form of writing are all identical to

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GRAPH OF ORGANIZATION

